



"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, KY. THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1839.

NO. 12.—VOL. 54.

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No. 6 & 7, Hunt's Row, Water Street,
FOR DANIEL BRADFORD,
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nan's Hotel.

TERMS.
Subscription.—For one year, in advance, \$2 50; if not
paid within six months, \$3 00, and if not paid within
the year, \$3 50.
No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are
paid, unless at the option of the Editor.
Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post
paid, or they will not be taken out of the Office.
Advertising.—One square of 14 lines, or less, 3 times,
\$1 50; 3 months, \$4; 6 months, \$7 50; 12 months, \$15.
Longer ones in proportion.

DANCING, &c.

MR. RICHARDSON presents his grateful
acknowledgments to the citizens of Lexington
and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage extended
to him since his residence here, and respectfully informs
them, that his *Spring Classes* will commence in a few
days, (or as soon as the weather is sufficiently mild,) with
every variety of fashionable and beautiful Dances
—as a great number of new Cotillions, Round and Hop
Waltzes, Galopades, Spanish, Scottish, Polish, Tyrole-
sian, Circassian, &c. &c. embracing the

Beautiful Circassian Circle,

The Miscellaneous, Contra Dances, &c. &c.
Mr. R. has given much study and practice to the
above named Dances, and pledges himself to exemplify
them in the best style.
He will occasionally lecture his classes on subjects,
which he thinks parents and friends of the young and
inexperienced will cordially approve. His list for schol-
ars is now open, and all on whom he may not have an
opportunity to call, will please communicate their wishes
to him personally, or through the Post Office, Box
No. 140.

YOUNG Gentlemen of the city, engaged in busi-
ness during the day, are requested to join the
NIGHT CLASSES. They will find the exercises of the
School well worth their patronage.
Lex. Feb. 21, 1839.—8-11.

SELECT SCHOOL, CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL, FOR BOYS.

THE REV. EDWARD WINTHROP, A. M., Pro-
fessor of Sacred Literature, in the Theological Sem-
inary of Lexington, will open a Select School for Boys,
at his residence at the Theological Seminary, on Mon-
day, the 4th of March. The Latin, Greek and Hebrew
languages will be taught to those who desire it, and the
usual English branches.
The hours of instruction, at present, will be from 9
to 12 o'clock in the morning, and from 3 to 5 in the af-
ternoon.
TERMS.—Ten dollars per quarter.
Number of pupils limited to twenty-five.
Lexington, February 7, 1839.—6-11

JOHN M. McALLA

Attorney at Law.

WILL practice in the Fayette Courts. The collec-
tion of non-residents' claims promptly attended to.
His Office is on Main street, in the front rooms over the
Tailor's shop of Mr. Thomas Rankin, opposite to the
Lexington Library.
Lexington, K. Nov. 28, 1838.—48-1y

A CARD.

FRANKLIN THORPE, (Clock
and Watch-maker and Jew-
eler,) respectfully informs the citizens
of Lexington and vicinity, that he
will attend to the repairing of Clocks
and Watches of every description;
MUSICAL BOXES, ACCORDIONS
and JEWELRY. ENGRAVING
done. From his experience in the
business, he does not doubt that he will please those
who may give him a call. As it is his intention of mak-
ing the city his residence, he wishes a share of public
attention. Shop on Main street, No. 27, next door to
J. B. Johnson's Saddler's Shop.
N. B. An assortment of JEWELRY for sale.
Lexington, June 23, 1838 30-3

NOTICE.

JOHN T. MASON, Esq. formerly of Kentucky, has
left in his hands as his Agent and Attorney, a fund
in Lands—of fine quality, and good title—which I am to
dispose of in settlement of all demands against him in
Kentucky. Those having claims against him, will im-
mediately consult me upon the subject.
JAMES E. DAVIS.
Lexington, February 14, 1839.—7-11

SHELL COMBS REPAIRED.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs
that he has removed his Shop from
the house of J. Bunell, to the Corner of
Mill and Short Streets, opposite the Post-Office, where
Ladies can have their COMBS repaired in the neatest
manner.
J. S. VANPELT.
Lexington, June 25, 1838 26-11

T. M. HICKEY & W. B. REDD,
ATTORNEYS at Law and Barbers, will, in future,
practice in association. Their Office is on Main-
street, between Frazer's corner and Brennan's Hotel.
Lex., April 19, 1838 16-11

F. K. HUNT,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
WILL practice in the Courts of Fayette and the
adjacent counties, and in the superior Courts at
Frankfort. His Office is on short street—the one
lately occupied by Messrs. Woolley & Wickliffe.
Lexington, Feb. 28, 1839.—8-3m.

FEMALE CORDIAL OF HEALTH.

THIS invaluable preparation is a medicated Wine,
pleasant to the taste, grateful to the stomach, and
eminently tonic in its effects. But its highest and best
quality is in its specific and curative effects on female
weaknesses.
Very many of the wives and mothers among us are
condemned to untold sufferings, by diseases arising from local
and general debility; and because they find no relief from
the strengthening remedies in common use, they are too
often given up by the Faculty as incurable. Weaknesses,
as well as the pains in the back and limbs, with which
such females are afflicted, will all yield to the sovereign
and infallible effects of this CORDIAL OF HEALTH.
And for the weakness to which unmarried and young fe-
males are subject, there can be no remedy in the whole
 Materia Medica, which combines such innocent and cur-
ative virtues.
Prepared by Edward Prentiss, sole proprietor, and sold
by Daniel Bradford, at the Office of the Kentucky Gaz-
ette, Lexington.

TO HEMP MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber has invented a HEMP HECKLE,
which may be put in operation by any power.
The Hemp and Tow are put in good order with very lit-
tle labour. Any person wishing information on the sub-
ject are referred to William Alexander near Paris, who
has one of my Heckles in operation though not yet com-
pleted. The machinery is simple and durable. Any
person endeavoring to make a machine of the above de-
scription, without permission, will be treated as they de-
serve. Communications addressed to the subscriber in
Shelbyville, will be promptly attended to.

October 4, 1838 40-11

CABINET WARE-ROOM.

THE subscriber respectfully in-
forms his customers, and the
public generally, that he continues
the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS at his
old stand on Main-street, immedi-
ately opposite the lot on which the
Masonic Hall formerly stood, and a
few doors below Logan's corner,
where all articles in the way of FURNITURE can be
had on as good terms as they can be elsewhere procured
in the city. He invites all those wishing to purchase ar-
ticles in his line, to call at his Ware-Room and examine
for themselves, as he is determined to sell bargains.
Having provided himself with a FURNITURE
WAGON, all articles bought of him will be delivered
any where in the city, free of charge.

JOSEPH MILWARD.

N. B. I am prepared with a HEARSE, and will at-
tend to Funeral calls, either in the city or country.
Lexington, Sept. 5, 1838 36-11



TINNING! TINNING!

James Burch & J. C. Noble,
Have entered into a Co-partnership in the above busi-
ness, and taken the stand lately occupied by E. S. No-
ble, dec'd, on HUNT'S ROW.

They have on hand a Large and Good assortment of
TINWARE,
which they will sell at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, on
good terms. Country Merchants will do well to call.

HOUSE-PUTTING, will be made to
order, of the most substantial materials, and put
up, in Fayette and the adjoining counties, on
the most reasonable terms.

Mending of Spectal and other Lamps,
and, in fact, ALL KINDS of ornamental house furni-
ture in their line, will be neatly executed.

They have on hand a few of the NEWLY INVEN-
TED WOOD AND LABOUR SA-ING
COOKING STOVES,

Of various patterns, which can be heated for all the or-
dinary purposes of cooking, for 12 months, with 2 and
one-tenth cords of wood.

They can insure their work to be done in the best
style, as they have procured the services of a First Rate
Eastern workman, and one of the firm (Mr. Burch) will
superintend the business of the establishment. They
invite their friends and the public to give them a call.
Lexington, Jan. 8, 1839.

KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY,

No. 38, West Main-Street, corner of Main-Cross St.,
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

WILLIAM F. TOD,

[SUCCESSOR TO BAIN & TOD.]

CONTINUES in successful operation his unequalled
facilities in the application of STEAM AND
MACHINERY to the manufacture of HATS, which he
hopes will at all times enable him to supply his cus-
tomers and all who may desire to purchase, either a
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, with every variety of

Fur and Silk Hats.

The most desirable and fashionable article the market
affords.
Just received, the Philadelphia and New York Winter
Fashions for 1838 and 9, for Gentlemen's Hats.
December 27, 1838 52-110b10h

UPHOLSTERING, FURNITURE & CHAIRS.



IN addition to my large and splendid Stock of FUR-
NITURE and CHAIRS, I have engaged the services
of an Upholsterer from London, who is capable of do-
ing every description of UPHOLSTERING, on the
most modern and approved style. Such as Drapery,
Curtains, Cutting and laying down Carpets, Paper Hang-
ing, Trimming Pews, &c.; MATTRESSES of every
description kept on hand and made to order at my Fur-
niture Establishment, Limestone street, second door
above the Jail, where any person wanting any description
of Upholstering done, can see drawings and designs,
from which they can select any style they wish, and it
will be attended to promptly, and done in a style inferior
to none in the United States.

JAMES MARCH.
Lexington, Nov. 10, 1837 48-11

DR. WARREN'S COUGH MIXTURE.

THE unexampled demand during the
past winter for Dr. Warren's Cough
Mixture, warrants the proprietors in recom-
mending it as superior to any article now
in use as a remedy in all diseases of
the Lungs. Many respectable physicians
(knowing its contents) use it in their daily
practice. The following gentlemen of this
city having used it themselves and in their
families, with much benefit, highly recom-
mend it, as their certificates will show.

Hon. J. B. BOYD,
Rev. David Root,
John H. GROESBECK, Esq.,
HENRY B. FUNK,
And the Managers of the Cincin-
nati Orphan's Asylum we would also refer, as to the
great benefit which the Orphans derived from the use of
it last winter. Constantly for sale by

GLASCOE & HARRISON,
Northeast Corner of Main and Fourth-streets.
And by all the other Druggists in the city.
Cincinnati, Nov. 8, 1828 46-10m28

ACTS PASSED AND APPROVED.

- 267 An act to incorporate the town of Port Royal
- 268 An act to increase the powers of the trustees of the town of Columbia.
- 269 An act to establish the town of Hillsborough, in Fleming county.
- 270 An act to establish an election precinct at H. R. Pace's Store, in Barren county.
- 271 An act to extend the limits of the town of Bowlinggreen, in Warren county.
- 272 An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Living-
ston county. Relates to settlement with Auditor.
- 273 An act for the relief of the widow and heirs of Robert S. Samuel. Bill to be filed in Woodford.
- 274 An act for the benefit of the infant heirs of Samuel Pottinger, deceased. Petition to be filed in Nelson.
- 275 An act for the benefit of Thompson N. Stratton, late Sheriff of Lewis county. Extends time of settle-
ment.
- 276 An act to increase the capital stock of the Fal-
mouth Bridge Company, and for other purposes. Stock
to be increased to such amount as will complete the
bridge.
- 277 An act to increase the pay of Patrollers in the
counties of Fayette, Henderson and Breckinridge. Cap-
tains to be allowed \$1 50 for every 12 hours—privates,
\$1 00
- 278 An act to establish a State road from the mouth
of Salt river to Bowlinggreen, through Grayson coun-
ty. When Grayson county raises \$250, the Board of
Internal Improvement to subscribe \$500; and in like
proportion to such other sums as individuals or the other
counties may raise.
- 279 An act to incorporate the trustees of the Repub-
lican School, in Bracken county.
- 280 An act for the benefit of the representatives of
Rodolphus B. Greathouse, deceased. Petition to be filed
in Hancock.
- 281 An act for the benefit of the heirs of Harman
A. Stidger, deceased. Petition to be filed in Spencer.
- 282 An act to provide for running the line between
Marion and Washington counties. Appoints J. R. Mc-
Atee, of Nelson, and James P. Mitchell, of Mercer,
commissioners to run the line, and declares a former
survey null and void.
- 283 An act for the divorce of Maria K. Vance.
- 284 An act in relation to certain election precincts in
Lawrence and Hardin counties. A change is made in
Lawrence, from Hayne's to James Rous's; and in Hardin,
Hough's precinct is abolished—and establishes another
precinct in Lawrence, at James Ward's, on Rockcastle.
- 285 An act vesting the trustees of the towns Lebanon
and Springfield with power to cause certain streets of
said towns to be MacAdamized or paved.
- 286 An act to enlarge the powers of the trustees of
Brandenburg.
- 287 An act for the benefit of Eliza H. Bush. A di-
vorce.
- 288 An act for the benefit of John M. Emmerson, jr.
A divorce.
- 289 An act for the benefit of John C. Serogin, sur-
veyor of Bourbon county. The County Court to pay
him a reasonable compensation for laying county off
into school districts.
- 290 An act for the benefit of Thomas Sweeney—
county court of Washington to make an allowance for
his support.
- 291 An act for the benefit of the heirs of John Carey,
deceased. Bill to be filed for their benefit.
- 292 An act for the benefit of William Vico. The
trustee of the jury found in Bath to surrender to him a
certain note.
- 293 An act for the benefit of Sheriff of Montgomery
county. Extends time of settlement.
- 294 An act to incorporate the towns of New Haven and
Hodgenville.
- 295 An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Jefferson
county. Relates to listing of taxes.
- 296 An act appointing trustees of the Lebanon Acad-
emy in Todd county.
- 297 An act to incorporate the Paris Fire, Life and
Marine Insurance Company.
- 298 An act to amend the charter of the town of Pa-
dualah. Provides for the appointment of Police Judge,
&c.
- 299 An act to allow an additional Justice of the
Peace and Constable for Washington county.
- 300 An act to regulate the mode of appointing trust-
ees to the Cumberland Hospital. The Governor not to
nominate more than three of the five.
- 301 An act to regulate the town of Clay Village.
- 302 An act to incorporate the town of Rumsey, and
to amend the charter of the town of Caseyville, in U-
nion county.
- 303 An act to incorporate the town of Louisa, in
Lawrence county.
- 304 An act to incorporate the Kentucky and Louisi-
ana Mutual Insurance Company.
- 305 An act authorizing the Clark County Court to
appoint a Treasurer.
- 306 An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Marion
county. Relates to settlement with Auditor.
- 307 An act for the benefit of Charles Weeks, late
Sheriff of Caldwell county. Extends time for collec-
ting militia fines and levies.
- 308 An act for the relief of the Sheriff of Caldwell
county. Relates to settlement with Auditor.
- 309 An act for the benefit of John M. Emmerson and
his securities. Releases them from certain damages.
- 310 An act for the benefit of Austin S. Taylor, Sher-
iff of Hickman county. Relates to settlement with
Auditor.
- 311 An act for benefit of the widow and heirs of
Stephen Gilbert, deceased. Bill to be filed in Spencer.
- 312 An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to incor-
porate the Lebanon and M. rion turnpike road company,
approved February 17, 1836. Meeting of stockholders
to be called when 200 shares have been subscribed; and
a dirt road may be made by consent of the Board of In-
ternal Improvement.
- 313 An act to close up the old road over Muldrow's
Hill.
- 314 An act for the benefit of Tabitha Hix. Approp-
riates \$50 for her support; to be paid by the Pulaski
County Court.
- 315 An act to amend an act to incorporate the Hop-
kinsville and Clarksville turnpike road company. The
State to take two shares for one on the part of individ-
uals.
- 316 An act to repeal in part, an act to change the
bounds of the 7th division of the Kentucky Militia,
and for other purposes. Repeals the part relative to
Gen. Waid's command.
- 317 An act to increase the powers of the trustees of
Barboursville.
- 318 An act to amend the several acts concerning the
towns of Paris and Elizabethtown.
- 319 An act for the benefit of John Steele. Cancels
a bond for return of arms.
- 320 An act requiring a special County Court to be
held in Shelby county for the purpose of swearing in
deputy Sheriffs. Court to be held on the 24th Febru-
ary 1839.
- 321 An act for the benefit of Fountain Cunningham.
Relates to return of arms.
- 322 An act to change the place of voting in the
Seville Cane precinct, in Rockcastle county. Changed
to John Haley's.
- 323 An act to establish an election precinct in Chris-
tian county. Precinct at William Mitchellson's.
- 324 An act to abolish an election precinct at Peter
Miller's, on Knob creek, in Bullitt county.
- 325 An act for the divorce of Rebecca Hutchinson.
- 326 An act for the benefit of Dawson Elliott, of Mad-
ison county. Extends time for returning delinquent
list of muster fines.
- 327 An act for the benefit of the Clerks and Sher-
iffs of this Commonwealth. Allows those who attended

at Frankfort to compare the Convention vote, the sum
that is allowed for attending with the polls for Governor.
328 An act for the benefit of Enock Yantis. Allows
him a copy of the Digest and Session Acts.
- 329 An act to incorporate the town of Wyoming, in
the county of Bath.
- 330 An act for the benefit of George W. Williams.—
Cancels bond for return of arms, on certain conditions.
- 331 An act for the benefit of James W. Finnie.—
Cancels bond for return of arms, on certain conditions.
- 332 An act concerning the towns of Warsaw and
Monticello.
- 333 An act to reduce into one the several attachmen-
taws, and for settling proceedings on attachments at
against absconding debtors. This is a long act and will
be published entire in the Commonwealth.
- 334 An act to change the time of holding the Har-
lan, Perry, Breathitt and Clay Circuit Courts. Harlan
Courts to be on the Wednesdays succeeding the first
Mondays in April, July and October, and set 4 days.—
The Perry courts to be on the Tuesdays next succeeding
the Harlan Court, and set 4 days at each term. The
Breathitt court to be on the third Mondays in April,
July and October, and set 5 days. The Clay court to
be on the 4th Mondays in April, July and October, and
set 6 days.
- 335 An act for the benefit of John Myers. Bill to be
filed in the Bullitt court.
- 336 An act to incorporate the Hickman turnpike
road company. Road to be from the town of Hickman
to the Tennessee line. Capital stock to be \$30,000, and
the State to subscribe \$15,000.
- 337 An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to incor-
porate the Jefferson Pond Draining company and Rough
creek Manufacturing company. Exempts a certain sec-
tion of the county of Jefferson embraced in the former
act, from its operation. Provides for elections to ascer-
tain the sense of the people in relation to the act. To
elect commissioners, &c. &c.
- 338 An act for the benefit of Francis Gilpin and Wil-
liam Gilpin. Petition to be filed in Anderson
- 339 An act to incorporate the Newton Society of
Bacon College.
- 340 An act authorizing the sale of the real estate of
Hiram Spurlocks, deceased, and for other purposes.
- 341 An act to establish the Southern Bank of Ken-
tucky. This act will be published entire in the next
"Commonwealth."
- 342 An act for the benefit of the Clerks of this Com-
monwealth. Allows those who have not settled for
1838, until 1st July, 1839, to settle with the Auditor.
- 343 An act to allow an additional Justice of the
Peace in Carroll county.
- 344 An act to allow an additional Justice of the
Peace in the counties of Pendleton and Warren.
- 345 An act to extend the August term of the Ander-
son circuit court. Court to commence on the 3d Mon-
day in August and continue 12 days.
- 346 An act to change the name of Eloiza Rook to
that of Eloiza Marshall.
- 347 An act changing the terms of the Fayette cir-
cuit court. The February term to be held only for the
trial of Chancery and Commonwealth causes; abolishes
the July term, and the June and September terms to con-
tinue five weeks.
- 348 An act allowing one additional Justice of the
Peace to the county of Mercer.
- 349 An act to continue in force an act for the benefit
of the holders of headright certificates. Continued in
force until 1st August, 1840.
- 350 An act to regulate the 9th and 12th Judicial Dis-
tricts. After the 1st of next October, Garrard is added
to the 9th District, and Lincoln to the 12th. The Mer-
cer Spring term for 1839 to be on the 1st Monday in
April and no Chancery term for the trial of criminals
in that county in next March; but such trials to be had
at a term commencing on 1st Monday of April.
- 351 An act to authorize the county court of Wood-
ford to convey to trustees a portion of the Public
Square in the town of Versailles.
- 352 An act to authorize the settlement of the ac-
counts of Warden Pope, late clerk of the Jefferson
Circuit and county courts.
- 353 An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Floyd
county. Relates to settlement with the Auditor.
- 354 An act allowing an additional Justice of the
Peace to the county of Logan, and an additional Constable
to Hopkins county.
- 355 An act for the benefit of Robert G. Lewis. To
be furnished with a set of books for him as Justice of
the Peace
- 356 An act for the benefit of Joseph McDowell. Ap-
propriates \$14 50 cents to him.
- 357 An act to authorize the election of trustees of the
town of Port Oliver, in the county of Allen.
- 358 An act to amend an act to regulate the election
of trustees for the town of Scottsville.
- 359 An act to provide for the appointment of attor-
nies for the Commonwealth. Continues in force the
former act until 1st of December next.
- 360 An act to allow additional Justices of the Peace
and constables to certain counties. A Justice and con-
stable to Bath; a Justice and constable to Graves; a con-
stable to Hickman, and a Justice to Lawrence.
- 361 An act for the benefit of the heirs and represen-
tatives of Joseph Walker. Bill to be filed in Bourbon.

GEN. G. R. CLARKE.—Whatever tends to illus-
trate the character of the great dead must ever be
interesting to the present and living generation.
No man is more intimately connected with the
history of the far west which once was, than that
of the warrior and hero at the head of this article;
no man is remembered with more general approba-
tion, nay, admiration, than Gen. G. R. Clarke.
The following extract of a letter, re-published from
the "Pittsburg Advocate," will be another evidence
of that cool and masterly self-possession which
marks and distinguishes a master spirit, and ex-
hibits in high and sterling relief the advantages of
promptness, decision and courage. The truth of
the anecdote is vouched by the writer and the
Pittsburg Gazette, with this variation on the part of
the Gazette, that but one wampum, and that hos-
tile, was thrown upon the table.

A treaty of peace was to be held with several
tribes of Indians, at Fort Washington, now Cin-
cinnati, and Gen. Clarke had been appointed,
among others, a commissioner for that purpose, on
the part of the United States. The Indians had
assembled at the place designated, and in far
greater numbers, particularly of warriors, than
had been expected. The amount of the American
force was small, and bore no proportion to that
which the Indian Chiefs had brought with them to
the council fire, all inspired, from the course of re-
cent events, with feelings towards the whites, in
which good will partook but lightly. The latter
became at once aware of their dangerous situation,
at the mercy of such an enemy, exasperated by a
thousand injuries, and themselves removed beyond
the hope of any immediate effectual support.—
Clarke alone appeared unmoved or unaffected.
The Indians saw their advantages, and were not
without spirits in their council, to declare for an
immediate and practical application of it, in the
way most familiar to their disposition and habits.
In the other council it was proposed to postpone

the further prosecution of the treaty, under some
plausible pretext, until a stronger force could be
collected, and a treaty be negotiated under more
equal auspices and greater security. All counselled
in this course except Clarke, who would give no
ear to it—treated the idea of danger with ridicule,
and gave orders for having the council opened the
next morning. At the time appointed, the com-
missioners on the part of the United States had
taken their seats—the doors of the council room
were thrown open, and the scowling chiefs and
their warriors were admitted. Their appearance,
as they entered and seated themselves on the floor,
was one of light regard, or indifference to what
was passing or might follow—evinencing a disposi-
tion rather to dictate the terms of peace, than to
receive such from those they thought in their power.
Clarke opened the council by stating that he
had met them at this place, by the orders of his
Government, to offer them terms of peace, which
they could have, if such was their wish; and if so,
that some of their wise should speak.

One of their chiefs then rose, and adjusting
himself to an attitude of appropriate haughtiness
and casting an eye for a moment on the board of
commissioners and the smallness of their retinue,
walked forward to the table, on which, he laid two
pieces of wampum. The form and color of one
intimated war—the other peace; adding, "we came
here to leave you these two pieces of wampum—
you can take which you like best," and turning on
his heel, resumed his seat among the members of
the council. "Matters," said Major D—, "were
now fast coming to a crisis; the frowning chiefs
seemed to draw longer and more deliberate breaths,
as at intervals they removed their council pipe
from their mouths, with their eyes fixed upon
Clarke as the head of the American commission.
Silence the most perfect pervaded the council
room. All feared the result so imposing and pregnant
with mischief. One party could no longer
doubt a consciousness on the part of the other of
their advantage, and dreading what was to follow,
each eye was turned by a sense of common danger
upon Clarke, who had sat undisturbed and indif-
ferent, when raising a small stick which he held
in his hand, and reaching over the table, took the
war symbol on its end and brought it deliberately
in front of him, when he dropped it contemptuously
on the floor, and with a slight effort of his foot,
sent it back into the midst of the council, from
which it had came.

Every man of either council now sprang to his
feet the savages with a loud hugh! significant of
surprise or astonishment—the Americans from an
impulse of dread, expecting one immediate, but
hopeless struggle for life—Clarke alone remained
unmoved or unawed, but breaking the silence which
had followed the first exclamation of surprise or
terror, called out proudly and haughtily to the
chiefs, as he motioned with his hand towards the
door, "Dogs, you may go!" After a moments hesi-
tation, they, following the course his hand had in-
dicated, rushed tumultuously from the council
room.

They met directly afterwards in grand council
of all their chiefs and warriors, and continued in
apparently warm and animated debate the whole of
that day, and on the next day a deputation waited
on Gen. Clarke, and signified their willingness to
accept terms of peace, which was readily adjusted.
His manner and conduct had induced the belief
that other and more powerful succor was at hand;
"and nothing," said Major D—, "would have
saved us from destruction, but the singular courage
and presence of mind of General Clarke."

FLORIDA.—We learn by the Pensacola Gazette
that some Indian Massacres have lately taken
place in the neighborhood of Tallahassee. The
New Orleans Bee, speaking upon the subject, after
mentioning several murders, says:

"These butcheries were committed by a party
of 8 or 10 Indians, which is a fraction of a body
of about 80 which have made a descent upon that
neighborhood. Upon intelligence of these disas-
ters, a party of about 50 or 60 men left Tallahas-
see in pursuit of the Indians and came in contact
with them near the scene of murder, and an en-
gagement ensued in which the Indians compelled
the whites to retreat to a house about half
a mile from the place of engagement, where the
fighting commenced when the express left Tal-
lehassee. A mounted force of a hundred was
immediately raised and marched to the succor of
the first troop. A number of the whites were killed
and wounded in the engagement."

FROM TEXAS.—The steam packet Cuba arrived
at New Orleans on the 5th instant, from Galves-
ton. It is said that President Lamar intends af-
fecting an alliance with the Federalists who are in
arms under Urrea and other chiefs. Gen. Dunlap
Secretary of the Treasury, has been appointed
Minister to Mexico. Gen. Houston, the Ex-Presi-
dent, was to leave in a few days for the United
States. The New Orleans Picayune says: "He
is spoken of as the next President. This, how-
ever, we deem quite uncertain. At a large temper-
ance meeting, held a few days since, he made a
most eloquent, thrilling, and animated address, in
favor of the temperance cause." The city of
Houston is dull. The races have been postponed.
Indian difficulties appear to be subsiding—the
Milton Guards have returned to Houston and are
disbanded. These items are gleaned from a letter
in the hands of the Picayune editor.

The Trenton Gazette of March 1st, says—"Yes-
terday afternoon Mr. Olmsted of Connecticut ex-
hibited at the City Hall, the silk raised from one-
sixteenth of an acre. It has been manufactured
into beautiful sewing silk, the value of which in
the market could easily be ascertained. He said
that it was certain that one acre of ground would
produce \$1000 worth of silk, from which the cost
of production, to a farmer with a family of chil-
dren, would be a very small deduction.

FROM MAINE.

From the New York Evening Post.

Some of the letters from the northeastern frontier intimate that Maine will not comply with the request of the federal government to withdraw her militia from the disputed territory and disband them, even if new Brunswick should refrain from sending any force against them. The writers of these letters we think are mistaken. The people of Maine are naturally indignant at the usurpation of exclusive jurisdiction over a third of their territory, by a power which has no right to it, but it does not follow that they are ready to do any thing ridiculous. How will they employ themselves if they find no enemy in the territory? Is it worth while for Maine to maintain, at a great expense, a body of militia, the members of which might be usefully occupied on their farms, in defending a territory which is not invaded?

We have no doubt, therefore, that the counsel of the federal government will be taken, and that Maine will withdraw her militia. We have as little doubt that New Brunswick will comply with the advice of the British minister at Washington, and put a stop to her preparations for invading the territory. In the mean time the events which have occurred on that frontier are not to be regretted, as they will have the effect of hastening a settlement of the boundary question, which, while it remains open, must be the source of constant irritation and perpetual collisions. Great Britain is every year more and more convinced of the convenience of possessing the disputed territory, and Maine, as her population spreads towards the north, asserts her claims with more tenacity. If Britain is determined, at all hazards, to vindicate to herself the possession of a third part of the State of Maine; if the question can only be settled by an appeal to arms, it is time that we should know it.

But we do not apprehend any resort to that last and barbarous mode of deciding controversies, unworthy the present state of civilization in the world. The claims of Sir John Harvey to the right of exclusive jurisdiction over the disputed tract was made, we have little doubt, without instructions from his government. Mr. Fox, in his note to the Secretary of State, spoke of such a right as conceded on our part, but when he was asked to refer to any proof of the concession he declined, and referred the whole matter to his government at home. He therefore, it is certain, was furnished with no instructions to defend any such claim. Had Great Britain intended seriously to advance and maintain the pretensions to exclusive jurisdiction, it is not very likely that she would have neglected to furnish her minister here with the proofs and circumstances on which she relied to render it plausible.

We infer, therefore, that the act of Sir John Harvey, in putting forth such a claim, will be disavowed by his government. The cause for immediate hostilities will thus be removed. The fear that some timid persons have expressed, that the law which has just been passed by Congress, providing for the defence of the country, in case its limits are invaded, will be regarded by Great Britain as a threat, as a war measure, as a defiance to hostilities, and will therefore obstruct a pacific termination of the controversy, is idle. That law is a measure of wise and prudent preparation for an event, which, though not likely, is possible.

It is not for the interest of the British government to go to war with America, in the present state of her northern colonies. It is never for the interest of any people to go to war, and therefore not for the American people, though it may become a necessity. Aside from its cruelties, its burdens, and its many misapplications of human ingenuity and industry, without fruit to human comfort or happiness, the whole organization and rules of war are anti-democratic. It is a great system of violence, which cannot exist in a republic, without making the citizens feel some degree of that tyranny which constitutes its nature. The mutual interests of both countries, and the necessity of a speedy settlement of the question, will, we believe, lead to its amicable adjustment between the special minister who is to go out from this country, and the British government.

LATEST FROM MAINE.

The advices from Augusta, the seat of the State government, are to the 4th instant. The President's Message and the Memorandum or recommendation agreement between the Secretary of State and the British Minister, had reached Augusta. The only notice of their reception there, and of the opinion entertained of them, are contained in the following letter, under date of the 4th. instant:

"Public opinion is much divided in relation to the course proper for Maine now to pursue. Governor Fairfield, I learn, is not at all satisfied with the proposed arrangement. No official communication of this agreement has yet been made to him, and he will not probably make any communication to the Legislature until officially informed of it. No movement will at present be made by the authorities of Maine to stop proceedings on this subject. A military force has been sent to the disputed territory with the avowed intention of claiming and exercising jurisdiction over it, and that force will not be withdrawn by the consent of Maine until her right to that territory is recognized. To withdraw that force now, would be a virtual abandonment of all we have contended for—and unless the party now in power are recreant to the interest of the State, it will not be done. Much dissatisfaction is openly expressed by many of the leading Van Buren men with the President's Message."

Accounts from Houlton, the American head quarters, are up to the morning of the 3d., when the vidette express left Mr. McLaughlin, the British Provincial Land Warden, has just arrived at Houlton, and was in consultation with Gen. Hodson. It is believed the Provincials are disposed to retrace their steps. Three companies have left Houlton for the Aroostook, and more were speedily to follow. The British troops heretofore at the mouth of that river, had retired to Grand Falls.

The general impression at the Aroostook was that Sir John Harvey would not advance his troops into the disputed territory until advices had been received from Mr. Fox, the Minister at Washington.

The report of 500 troops having arrived at Frederickton from Quebec and a regiment from York, is contradicted by Mr. English, who reached Bangor on the 2d. bearing a proposition from Sir John Harvey to Governor Fairfield—rumored to be for the running of a provincial line.

Letters from Augusta of the 4th say that another message from Governor Fairfield to the Legislature was expected the next day.

The Legislature on the 4th passed a resolution appropriating \$10,000 for the continuation of the road from the Aroostook to the St. Johns—through the very heart of the disputed territory; and it was to be sent to the Legislature of Massachusetts for concurrence.

The following resolutions were offered in the Senate of Massachusetts, on Tuesday, but the Senate refused to receive them.

Resolved, That we have learned with surprise and regret that the Executive of the United States have entered into an arrangement with the British minister, which provides for the withdrawal of the forces of Maine from the disputed territory, without a reciprocal provision for the exclusion of British military force.

Resolved, That we will co-operate with the state of Maine in earnest application to the National Executive, to put an end to that arrangement as soon as possible, consistent with the public faith, and use all proper means by negotiation or otherwise, immediately to settle the boundary on the basis of the treaty of 1783, or the provincial jurisdiction on the basis of reciprocity.

The rules and orders of the Senate prescribe, that no bill or resolution shall be introduced except by the report of a committee; and it was mostly as a matter of form, in obedience to the rule that this course was taken by the Senate in refusing to entertain the resolutions, when offered by an individual Senator.

The Montreal Herald of the 28th ult. says that it is more than probable that troops will be sent to New Brunswick from the Canadas, although for the present Sir J. Colborne does not feel himself warranted in doing so, though urgently requested.

From the Quebec Gazette, Feb. 25.

We learn that Capt. A. C. Buchanan, of the Quebec Volunteers, left yesterday for Frederickton. N. B. Bearer of despatches to His Excellency Sir John Harvey.

PRECAUTIONARY.—The United States sloop of war Concord has been ordered to sea forthwith, by despatches received this morning, as we are informed by an officer of the Navy. Her destination is not stated, but it probably is to be on the Eastern Station, to prevent any depredation from British ships upon the coast of Maine.

Bangor Whig.

THE MAINE BORDER TROUBLES.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM HALIFAX.

We have received from the office of the Boston Atlas an extra containing accounts from Halifax, (Nova Scotia) to the 27th ult. The late movements on the part of the government and people of Maine have occasioned great excitement, and the Halifax papers regard the event of war between the U. States and Great Britain as almost inevitable. The Legislature of Nova Scotia met on the 26th, on the receipt of the news from the borders, and voted a sum of one hundred thousand pounds to be at the disposal of the Governor to raise men to go to the aid of New Brunswick, and eight thousand men were to be immediately raised.

Extract of a letter dated

HALIFAX, Feb. 27th., 1839.

The late news from the State of Maine has such a warlike appearance that it is the general opinion that war cannot now be averted between the two countries. We shall particularly lament if the good and kindred feelings that ought to prevail should now be broken up, and hope that it may still blow over. Our Legislature yesterday immediately on the receipt of the intelligence, voted a sum not exceeding *One hundred thousand Pounds*, to be at the disposal of the Governor, to assist the Mother Country to raise volunteers to go to the assistance of our Sister Province, and eight thousand men will be raised immediately.

The vote was followed up with long and hearty cheers for New Brunswick and the Queen of Great Britain.

As an evidence of the loyal and highly excited feelings which prevail in Halifax, we call attention to the extraordinary fact that after the resolutions were adopted by the House of Assembly, three hearty cheers were proposed by one of the members, which was responded to by all present. The Royal Gazette says:

"Never have we before witnessed such a heart stirring scene, nor ever before were such cheers heard in our House of Assembly."

JOURNAL OFFICE, HALIFAX,

Tuesday, Feb. 1839.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Fredrickton Sentinel, received this day confirms the accounts given on Monday, of hostile movements by the State of Maine, and in addition gives the message of the Governor to the Legislature, commanding a levy of 10,000 men, for the purpose of taking possession of the territory in dispute, and to enable him to carry this message into effect, the Legislature have voted the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars, and passed resolutions calling upon the State of Massachusetts to aid them in the measure.

Immediately on the receipt of this important information the Legislature of this Province resolved itself into a committee for the defence of the Province, and for assisting the inhabitants of New Brunswick to repulse the invading foe; all other business was stopped until the committee should report, which was done at 5 o'clock.

Never perhaps in the history of Nova Scotia has there occurred such an outbreak of deep impassioned feeling, as was given expression to when the Committee reported their resolutions.

Notwithstanding the suddenness of the measures adopted by the House, when the doors were opened at half past five o'clock, the lobby and gallery were filled to overflowing, by the crowds of inhabitants who had been waiting for admission. The report was then read, after some preliminary observations, by the Hon. Mr. Dodd, Chairman of the committee. It consisted of a series of resolutions, empowering His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to call out and embody Volunteer and Draft Companies of the Militia, to the number of 8000 men, between the ages of 18 and 45; and authorizing the expenditure of £100,000, if it should be required, to repel the aggressions on the sister Province.

The resolutions provided also, that in addition to the same allowance as the Regular Troops from the Military Chest, the Militia should receive pay from Provincial resources authorized to be expended in the service. The House received the report unanimously, after which, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Dodd, the whole house, and the assembled multitude, arose and united in three times three cheers for the brave inhabitants of New Brunswick, and three times three for her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, which were given with such rapturous and tremendous effect, that

the solid walls of our Province Building seemed to shake to their foundation, and the sound was heard in the adjacent streets.

The House are to wait upon His Excellency tomorrow, with a copy of the Resolutions.

On the following day the Legislative Council concurred in the act of the Assembly, and the (Lieutenant) Governor approved of the whole proceedings.

H. M. ship Crocodile, with a division of the 69th. regiment, had sailed from Halifax for New Brunswick—also, the Eliza, and Numa, transports, with another detachment.

The Boston Sentinel of Saturday, the only Boston paper of that date received by yesterday's mail, says—

The Eastern mail arrived last evening about a quarter before 11, but brought nothing new from the "seat of war." The force under Hodson were employed in drilling.

The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer says—

From Maine I learn that the Surveyor General had arrived at Bangor with instructions from Gov. FAIRFIELD to proceed at once to select a fort and erect fortifications at or near where the St. John's strikes the line of New Brunswick. A fortification is also ordered to be erected at the forks of the Kennebec river, and 600 men detached to that spot.

Col. JARVIS has established his head quarters within half a mile of the line, at a place said to be admirably calculated for defence; and commanding the whole country around. A temporary fort is erected there, and three pieces of ordnance mounted. Two hundred men from General Hodson's detachment had reached Jarvis' camp.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—THE BOUNDARY TROUBLES.—On Thursday last Governor SEWARD transmitted the following message to the New York Legislature. In the House it was referred to a select committee:

Albany, March 7, 1839.

To the Legislature.

The Congress of the United States having had under consideration immediately previous to their adjournment, the serious misunderstanding which has arisen between the State of Maine and the Province of New Brunswick, passed an act giving to the President of the United States additional powers for the public defence against invasion and for other purposes. By this act, the President is authorized to resist any attempt on the part of Great Britain to enforce by arms her claims to exclusive jurisdiction over that part of the state of Maine which is in dispute between the United States and Great Britain, and for that purpose to employ the naval and military forces of the United States and such portion of the militia as he may deem it advisable to call into service, and to increase the military and naval forces of the Union in the event of invasion, or imminent danger of invasion. Provision is also made for sending a special minister to Great Britain, to treat with the government of that country upon an amicable adjustment of the matters in difference between the two nations.

While the several state governments should carefully abstain from any act that might in any degree interfere with the constitutional duties of the Federal government, it is obvious that occasion may arise in which they ought to make known to that government, to foreign nations, and to any aggrieved sister state, that we are an united people, jealous of our sovereignty, and determined to resist aggression upon the rights or territory of the Union. The passage of the act of Congress to which I have referred, provisionally contemplates that the country may, during the recess of that body, be compelled to assume an attitude of defence against a foreign power, and seems therefore to present one of those occasions which call for such an expression on the part of the several states.

The measures adopted by Congress seem to me to have been wisely designed to preserve the existing inestimable relations of peace between this country and Great Britain, as well as to vindicate the rights of the State of Maine, and to maintain the honor and dignity of the nation. It can scarcely be believed that enlightened and Christian nations, bound to each other in peculiar relations of feeling and of interest, will unnecessarily suffer the harmony existing between them to be interrupted. The governments of both as well as their individual citizens, are under the strongest obligations to cultivate every disposition to amity and to repress all tendencies to hostile action. At the same time, peace is seldom the lot of any nation which does not on all proper occasions manifest that it knows its rights and will at all hazards maintain them. I respectfully call your attention to the subject under the expectation that an expression on our part of concurrence in the policy of the General Government, will contribute to avert the calamities of war, and secure the speedy and honorable adjustment of the existing differences between this country and Great Britain.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WINES.

MADEIRA—In pipes, qr. casks, Indian barrels, demijohns and bottles.

TINTA-MADEIRA—In Indian barrels, demijohns and bottles.

SHERRY, Brown, Pale and Golden—In qr. casks, Indian barrels, demijohns and bottles.

PORT, White and Red—In qr. casks, demijohns and bottles.

MALMSEY, White and Red—in qr. casks, Indian barrels, demijohns and bottles.

CONSTANTIA—In qr. casks, demijohns and bottles.

ROXBURY and CANARY MADEIRA—a very rare and delicate article, in Indian barrels, demijohns, and bottles.

HOCK—in cases;

LOUBENHEIMER;

JOHANNESBURGER, [Cabinet];

HOCKHEIMER;

SAUTURN;

MUSCAT—in cases, assorted qualities, some of which is very fine;

SPARKLING BURGUNDY—very delicate;

CHAMPAGNE—a variety of brands;

SHAMBERTAIN, and a variety of **CLARETS**.

The above Wines have been carefully selected from the importations of John Linton, March & Bro.; Barclay & Livingston; J. & D. M. Williams; Vaughn & Co.; Duff, Gordon & Co.; and some other approved importers, and a part of them imported direct by myself—all of which will be sold at reduced prices—carefully put up, and warranted pure, and in every instance where they do not prove such, they will be taken back, and all charges paid by me. Those who wish to supply themselves, will do well to call and examine.

IN STORE,

A large supply of Champagne and Cognac Brandy, A. & E. Seignette, O'Connell, Dupuy, &c. Brandy, J. A. Spirit, Holland Gin, Irish and Old Bourbon Whiskey, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

BEN F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lex. March 14, 1839—11-tf.



BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE THIRD SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 5.]

An act to recognize the district courts of the United States in the State of Alabama.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the State of Alabama shall be, and the same is hereby, divided into three districts, in manner following, to-wit: The counties of Walker, Pickens, Sumter, Marengo, Green, Perry, Bibb, Autauga, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Chambers, Shelby, Jefferson, and Tuscaloosa, shall compose one district, to be called the middle district; and a court shall be held for the said district at Tuscaloosa. The counties of Jackson, Madison, Limestone, Lauderdale, St. Clair, Marion, Fayette, Randolph, Taladega, Franklin, Lawrence, Morgan, Benton, Marshall, De Kalb, Cherokee, and Blount, shall hereafter compose one district, to be called the northern district; and a court shall be held for the same, as heretofore, at Huntsville; and the residue of the counties of said State shall hereafter compose the southern district of Alabama; and a court shall be held for the same, as heretofore, at Mobile.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be two terms of the district court for the middle district held at Tuscaloosa, in each year, to begin on the fourth Monday in May, and the first Monday after the fourth Monday in November; and the district judge of the United States for the State of Alabama is hereby required to hold the courts aforesaid; and furthermore, to hold one or more special terms at Tuscaloosa in each year, if in his opinion, the business of the court shall require it to be done.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the fourth Monday in May, and first Monday after the fourth Monday in November, in each year, shall be return days for writs and executions returnable to the said district court at Tuscaloosa; and the parties to such suits as shall be so returned shall make up their pleadings, under such rules as the court shall prescribe, in order to have the causes so returned in a state of readiness for trial at the succeeding regular term.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all causes at law or in chancery, pending in the said district courts at Mobile and Huntsville, or in the circuit court of the United States at Mobile, in which the defendant or defendants resided in the middle district (as hereby established) at the time of serving process shall be transferred for trial to the district court for the said middle district, and be proceeded in, heard, adjudged, and determined, in the same manner as though originally commenced or prosecuted in the said court; and it shall be the duty of the clerks of the said courts at Huntsville and Mobile safely to transmit to the clerk of the district court at Tuscaloosa the original papers in all cases hereby ordered to be transferred together with a transcript of all orders and other proceedings had thereon.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all suits heretofore brought in either of said courts, not of a local nature, shall be brought in a court of the district where the defendant resides; but if there be more than one defendant, and they reside in different districts, the plaintiff may sue in either, and send duplicate writ or writs to the other defendants; on which the plaintiff or his attorney shall endorse that the writ thus sent is a copy of a writ sued out of a court of the proper district, and the said writs, when executed and returned into the office from which they issued, shall constitute one suit, and be proceeded in accordingly.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the judge of said district courts shall appoint a clerk of the district court of the middle district, who shall reside and keep his office, and the records and documents appertaining thereto, at the place of holding said court; said clerk shall be entitled to the same fees allowed by law to the clerks of the other districts of said State, perform the like duties, and be subject to the same liabilities and penalties.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the district attorney of the northern, and the marshal of the southern district of Alabama shall respectively perform the duties of the district attorney and marshal of and for the middle district hereby established; and the said marshal shall keep an office at the city of Tuscaloosa, and his charges for mileage in the execution of the duties of his office within said middle district shall be computed from the said city of Tuscaloosa.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the said district court for the middle district of Alabama, in addition to the ordinary jurisdiction and powers of a district court of the United States, shall, within the limits of said middle district, have jurisdiction of all causes, except appeals and writs of error, which now are or hereafter may by law be made, cognizable in a circuit court of the United States, and shall proceed therein in the same manner as a circuit court.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That appeals and writs of error in the nature of appeals, shall lie and may be sued from the said district court at Tuscaloosa to the circuit court of the United States at Mobile in the State of Alabama.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That should the judge of the district courts aforesaid fail to attend to the time and place of holding the court, for the said middle district, at any one of its terms, aforesaid, before the close of the fourth day of any such term the business pending in such court shall stand adjourned to the next term thereof.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That all laws contravening or opposed to the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RH. M. JOHNSON,

Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, February 6th, 1839.

M. VAN BUREN.

[PUBLIC—No. 6.]

An Act to provide for the location and temporary support of the Seminole Indians removed from Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized to provide a suitable location, west of the States of Missouri or Arkansas, for the Seminole Indians who have been or may be removed from Florida; and to provide for their support until they shall be removed to such location; and that, for these purposes, the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, February 13th, 1839.

[PUBLIC—No. 7.]

An Act making appropriations for the payment of the revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated, for the payment of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the pensioners of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine:

For the revolutionary pensioners, under the several acts, other than those of the fifteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight; the seventh of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two; and the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, three hundred and twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars;

For the invalid pensioners, under various laws, three hundred thousand six hundred and eighty-five dollars and sixty-three cents;

For pensioners to widows and orphans under the act of the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, four hundred and ninety thousand and eighty-four dollars and fifty-two cents;

For five years pensions to widows, per act seventh of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, one

million three hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars;

For half-pay pensions, payable through the office of the Third Auditor, ten thousand dollars.

APPROVED, February 13th, 1839.

[RESOLUTION.—PUBLIC—No. 1.]

A Resolution for the purchase of the island at the confluence of the St. Peters and Mississippi rivers.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized to contract with J. B. and J. Ferriault, for the purchase of the island at the confluence of the St. Peters and Mississippi rivers, and to report his proceedings to Congress, subject to their approbation or rejection.

APPROVED, February 13th, 1839.

[PUBLIC—No. 8.]

AN ACT to repeal the proviso to the second section of an act approved the third of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to compromise the claims of the United States against certain banks.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proviso to the second section of "An act to authorize the proper officers of the Treasury Department to credit the account of the Treasurer of the United States with the amount of unavailable funds standing to his debit on the books of the Treasury, to transfer the amount to the debit of banks and individuals indebted for the same, and to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to compromise and settle said claims," approved third of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, which prohibits the Secretary of the Treasury from compromising the claims of the United States against the Alleghany Bank of Pennsylvania, &c., and the same is hereby repealed; and that the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to compromise and settle the claims of the United States against said bank.

APPROVED, February 16th, 1839.

[PUBLIC—No. 9.]

AN ACT to amend "An act to reorganize the district courts of the United States in the State of Mississippi," approved June eighteen, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the court of the northern district of Mississippi, besides the ordinary jurisdiction of a district court, shall have jurisdiction of all causes, except appeals and writs of error, cognizable by law in a circuit court, and shall proceed therein in the same manner as a circuit court.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That defendants residing in said northern district shall not be sued in the circuit court held at Jackson, except in the cases and in the mode prescribed by the fourth section of the act to which this is an amendment.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all appeals and writs of error from the decisions of the said district court, when exercising the powers of a circuit court, shall be directly to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same limitations and restrictions that they are now allowed by law from the circuit court.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Marshal of the several districts in the State of Mississippi, in addition to the several sales days now allowed by law, may be authorized to sell property at the court-house of each county on Monday of each week, and on the first and second days of each term of the district court, and that he may, at the written request of the defendant, change the sale of property to the place where the United States court for his district is holden: Provided, in the opinion of the Marshal, the interest of the plaintiff would not be compromised thereby.

APPROVED, February 16th, 1839.

\$35,000—\$30,000—\$10,000!

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

FOR the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Class No. 24, for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Virginia State Lottery, ending the Leesburg Academy and for other purposes, Class No. 2, for 1839. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, March 23, 1839. D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

GRAND SCHEME.			
1 Prize of	\$35,295	65 Prizes of	\$100
1 "	12,000	65 "	80
1 "	7,000	65 "	50
1 "	5,525	65 "	40
40 "	2,000	130 "	30
60 "	250	4,680 "	20
60 "	200	27,040 "	10
122 "	150		

TICKETS \$10—Shares in proportion.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

FOR the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Class No. 25, for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, Class No. 7, for 1839. To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. Wednesday, March 27, 1839. D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

SPLENDID SCHEME.			
1 Prize of	\$10,000	10 Prizes of	\$150
1 "	9,000	10 "	120
1 "	2,000	165 "	100
1 "	1,150	54 "	40
1 "	1,100	54 "	30
10 "	1,000	54 "	25
10 "	250	3,294 "	10
10 "	200	17,172 "	5

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON:
THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1839.

Owing to the large number of new advertisements in this number, we have been compelled to omit several articles until our next.

By referring to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the merchants of this city, are receiving their spring and summer supply of Goods. The merchants in the adjoining counties, who purchase in this market can be well supplied, the importations, we are informed, being much larger than any former season.

The Lexington Association spring Races, are to commence on Tuesday, the 21st day of May next. It will be seen by an advertisement in this paper that a very fine stock of horses, belonging to Col. Heth of Virginia, will be sold during the races.

LEXINGTON, MARCH 20th, 1839.

To the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette.

In your last paper, is a call upon me to become a Candidate to represent the County of Fayette in the next Legislature. In yielding my assent to the call, I desire to return my thanks to those who have been pleased to speak of me in terms altogether too flattering, and undeserved by any merits or qualifications I possess. I shall, however, promise in the event of my election, faithfulness to what I believe the true interests of the county, and will carry with me the disposition, if not the ability to advance them. Believing the period has arrived, when a necessity no longer exists for the formation of Tickets, I ask the privilege of saying to the voters of the county, that I become a candidate at the solicitations of friends, whose good opinions I shall ever cherish. With combinations and alliances with none.

Very respectfully,
JAS. G. MCKINNEY.

The evening previous to our last publication, we were authorized to announce RICHARD PINDELL, Esq. as a Candidate to represent the County of Fayette in the next Legislature, which was accidentally omitted. We now state that Mr. Pindell is a candidate to represent the said County of Fayette, at the August election.

The Candidates now before the people are
JACOB HUGHES,
JAS. G. MCKINNEY,
C. C. MOORE,
LARKIN B. SMITH,
RICHARD PINDELL.

There has been a meeting of the citizens of Scott County, on the subject of the Turnpike road from Lexington to Covington, at which we understand about \$45,000 were subscribed. A meeting also took place at Covington, the result of which we have not heard.

We are decidedly in favor of the speedy construction of this road, but not with the anticipation of some, that it is to supersede the completion of the rail road to Louisville—we consider this the most important work to Northern Kentucky, now in contemplation, and cannot agree with those politicians who refused to accept the first, because the Bank feature in the latter was rejected by the influence of Louisville, which City was certainly to derive greater benefits from its construction than any other in Kentucky. We have no hostility to Louisville; as has been unscrupulously charged by the Louisville press against their Lexington brethren—and we sincerely desire that the benefits to be derived by the Charleston road should be reaped by the Kentucky commercial emporium. But if Louisville is determined to decline the boon, Lexington owes it to herself and her own interest to seek all the communications for her trade, which nature and art seem to point to.

It will be seen by the extracts in this days Gazette, that the prospect of avoiding a war with England is by no means bright. The reasons assigned why we should not have war in an article from the New York Evening Post, struck us with great force, and until within two days, we felt assured the calamity would be avoided; but we confess our opinion is changed. The insulting taunts which will be thrown out by either party will not be calculated to produce good feelings towards each other, and should a brush actually take place, the war must be long, bloody and disastrous to both nations.

We give the following as a specimen of what is passing on the disputed territory:

MAINE.—The following letter was sent to Sir John Harvey, by the Maine boys!
Dear Sir,—Understanding that you have peremptory orders from Her Majesty, (Lord bless her!) to maintain "exclusive jurisdiction" over the Disputed Territory,—and understanding, also (through your letter to Governor Fairfield,) that you will execute those orders at all hazards,—we have the "honor" respectfully to represent to your Excellency that an armed force amounting to some thousands of cursed yankees has actually "invaded" the aforesaid Disputed Territory, and to ask why the d—l you don't do what you said you would.

With the most unmerciful respect,
We are your Excellency's
Most obedient servants,
Scissors.

To Sir John Harvey.

The National Intelligencer is of the opinion that Mr. Van Buren will not send an Envoy Extraordinary to England, under the appropriation made by the late Congress.

Rodes Garth, Esq. is a Candidate for Congress, in the District at present represented by Sherrod Williams, Esq. We understand Mr. Williams is also a Candidate for re-election.

The Madison Courier and Enquirer of the 15th states that the eloquent Mr. MAFFITT had been labouring in the cause of Christianity for the period of two weeks, during which time, two hundred and fifty persons, including a large number of the most intelligent and worthy citizens, had joined the Church.

Two of the Michigan Banks have again suspended specie payments—they say for sixty days.

Judge Wilkinson and Mr. Mordough, who were tried last week at Harrodsburg, upon indictments found against them in Louisville, for the killing of two men at the Galt House, have been acquitted.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

The following is bagatelle à la mode, of the school of him yelp't the "Butterfly of Parnassus."

THE BACHELOR'S RESOLVE.

The Bachelor's life is perplexing,
The joys of the girls quite vexing,
Single no longer I'll stay,
Faction or not I will do it,
Luck or misfortune go through it,
I will marry away;
This night is the last of my sorrow,
I swear, by the light of the morrow
I will marry away.

Lonely and loveless to dwell
Like a hermit shut up in his cell
To all the blue devils prey:
To make pleasant the journey of life
Is to walk hand in hand with a wife,
I will marry away;
This night, &c.

With Deary for better and worse,
Matrimonial steering our course,
Never apart to stray,
We will jog along quite at our ease,
None but ourselves for to please,
I will marry away.
This night, &c. DRUMMOND.

From the Observer & Reporter.

MEDICAL GRADUATES FOR 1839.
TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

At a public Commencement held in the Chapel of Morrison College, on Monday the 11th March, 1839, the Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on the following gentlemen, who had undergone satisfactory examinations:

James L. Alexander, of Tennessee; John R. Allen, Kentucky; Barnett J. Allgood, Georgia; Thomas A. Atchison, Kentucky; W. H. Atkinson, Mississippi; John G. Baker, Kentucky; Richard E. Bland, Missouri; J. T. Bradford, Kentucky; H. P. Braswell, North Carolina; A. H. Brown, Tennessee; Wm. Campbell, Tennessee; J. B. Coons, Kentucky; S. W. Coons, Kentucky; Rufus Dashiell, Maryland; Wm. H. Downton, Kentucky; A. R. Dunn, Mississippi; Wm. R. Dulany, Tennessee; Richard W. Dunlap, Kentucky; Jas. C. Duval, Tennessee; Wm. M. Finley, Tennessee; Benj. G. Goodwin, Kentucky; W. S. Green, Tennessee; L. Y. Hodges, Kentucky; Lynn B. Hudson, Kentucky; W. Hunt, Alabama; Thos. J. Iles, Kentucky; P. T. Johnson, Kentucky; H. King, Georgia; W. M. Macey, Kentucky; R. E. Maury, Alabama; A. M. McKinney, Kentucky; I. C. Middleton, Maryland; S. T. Newman, Mississippi; J. E. Pelham, Arkansas; Thos. Reymann, Maryland; Greenberry Roberts, Kentucky; S. Russell, Kentucky; Geo. D. Shadburne, Kentucky; David L. Simpson, Kentucky; Elisha W. Theobald, Kentucky; J. J. Todd, Mississippi; G. A. Tubman, Maryland; V. A. Turpin, Kentucky; T. W. Twyman, Kentucky; David Walker, Alabama; Jno. R. Weisiger, Kentucky; John S. Williams, Kentucky; W. S. Williams, Kentucky; Reuben Wilkinson, Alabama; Thomas S. Young, Tennessee; Alex. Nicholson, Mississippi.

Honorary Degrees were conferred on the following gentlemen:
Dr. Joseph Weisiger, of Danville, Ky.; Dr. E. D. Pickett, of Maysville, Kentucky; Dr. W. R. Letcher, of Richmond, Ky.

THE LAW SCHOOL.—At the recent commencement in the Law Department of Transylvania University, the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, was conferred upon the following graduates:

List of graduates of the Law Department, 26th Feb., 1839.

Messrs. Birch, Georgetown, Ky.; Campbell, Tennessee; Coradine, Mississippi; Clemons, North Carolina; Downing, Carrollton, Ky.; Dudley, Cincinnati; Ford, Georgetown, Ky.; Gaines, Anderson county, Ky.; Hale, Alabama; Hunt, Cincinnati; Hughes, Fayette county, Ky.; James Somerset, Ky.; Johnson, Lexington, Ky.; McCarty, Lexington, Ky.; Robards, Jessamine county, Ky.; Tevis, Shelbyville, Ky.; Young, Indiana.

FROM CANADA.—The Montreal papers state that an express from Sir John Harvey arrived at Montreal, on the 28th ult. The 11th regiment received orders to proceed immediately to New Brunswick, and two other regiments were expected to follow without delay.

The Montreal Herald, discussing the probability of a war between the two countries, says, "We know that bets to a considerable amount have been offered by military men, that a portion of the British army will occupy the State of New York before the first of May next."

The Rev. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL will preach, in the Chapel of Morrison College, this evening, at early night-light.

DIED, at his residence in this county, on Tuesday last, Mr. CLEMENT NUTTER, of Consumption.

TO THE BREEDERS & TURF-MEN OF THE SOUTH & WEST!

THE STUD OF HORSES belonging to Col. John Heth, of Virginia, will be sold for Cash, at the Lexington Kentucky Races, during the ensuing Spring Meeting. Among them are the following, of the most approved and fashionable stock:

A sorrel mare, six years old, by Charles, out of Brender, full sister to the celebrated racer and stallion Collier.
A brown mare, Drunken Frolic, out of Brender, Collier's dam, by sweet Larry, by Alfred, out of a full sister to old Sir Archy.
A filly, four years old, by Andrew, out of Drunken Frolic.
A sorrel colt, three years old, by Hotspur, out of Drunken Frolic.
A Bay Filly, 2 years old, by Gohanna, out of Drunken Frolic.
A Sorrel Mare, by Sir Charles, out of Wickham's Tariff Mare.
Ormond, by Sir Charles, out of an Alfred mare, and others that will be presented, with extended Pedigrees of each, on the day of sale.
The brown mare Brender, was got by Young Whip, the son of old Whip, owned by Mr. Cook of Kentucky, her dam by old Medley, and her dam a Medley mare.
MILES C. SELDEN.
Richmond, Va. Feb. 26, 1839—11-td.

BADEN CORN.

MR. A. McCLEURE has placed at our Store a quantity of Baden Corn, for seed, which will be furnished to persons wanting it, in small or large quantities.
A few barrels prime FLOUR for sale
HIGGINS, COCHRAN & CO.
March 21, 1839—12-3t.



Fayette Fashionable Cabinet & Chair
WARE-HOUSE,
1st and 2nd Stories—No 17, East Main Street,
LEXINGTON, KY.

THANKFUL for the very liberal encouragement I have met with since I commenced the above business, I take this means of informing my customers and the public generally, that having purchased a large and commodious house, suitable for the accommodation and exhibition of the extensive stock of

Cabinet Ware, Chairs, Mattresses, Blinds, and other articles in my line, which it is my determination to keep constantly in store, I am now prepared to offer the greatest inducement to those who favor me with calls. I am permanently fixed in Lexington, and I am confident I can give entire satisfaction to purchasers. The stock at present on hand consists in part of

Splendid Spring-seat Sofas, Mahogany Bureaus, Sideboards, Secretaries, Wardrobes, Pier & Dressing Tables, with and without Marble Tops.

The assortment of CHAIRS is very large, and various in style and quality, and at reduced prices. I will fill in the most speedy manner possible, all orders of the above named articles, as well as every thing pertaining to the UPHOLSTERING BUSINESS; besides which, I have VENETIAN BLINDS, of the most approved style at moderate prices.

Furniture delivered in all parts of the city without charge to the purchaser.
Funeral calls will meet prompt attention.
In the second story of my establishment I keep every variety of the finest finished Furniture, and I solicit a call from the public whether they wish to buy or not.

MARCH 21, 1839—12-3t.

SPRING AND SUMMER NEW GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
No. 27, West Main Street, Lexington, Kentucky.

J. G. MORRISON

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is receiving and opening at his Store Rooms, (one door above Huggins' Corner,) a large and fashionable assortment of

English, French, India & American Merchandise, embracing every description of Goods suited to this section and the approaching season, and including many scarce and desirable articles, not usually brought to the west, all of which have been selected out of the latest arrivals in the Eastern cities, with care and attention, at unusual low rates, and will be sold upon accommodating terms, either by the quantity or at retail. Purchasers visiting this market, will find it greatly to their advantage to give a call before buying, as I can assure them my assortment is very large and complete, and I am disposed to sell Goods as CHEAP and upon as fair terms as any House in Lexington. Dealers are invited to call and examine for themselves, as I will take great pleasure in showing my Goods.

In the above will be found a splendid assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and New Style Goods for gentlemen and boys' summer wear. Fresh Painted Lawns, Muslins, Chintz, Embroidered and plain Muslin Delaines, Painted Challies, Light Ispahans; Scotch Ingrain and Stair Carpeting and Hearth Rugs; Ladies and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gloves, &c.; Elegant French Needlework, Muslin Capes and Collars, New Style Straw Bonnets, French Artificial Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, Linen Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs.
Good coarse Wool, Janes, Linsey, Socks, Feathers, Bacon, &c. taken at the market price for Goods.
J. G. MORRISON.
March 21, 1839—12-2m.

NEW STORE, & NEW SPRING GOODS.

D. M. & E. W. CRAIG,

WOULD inform their friends and purchasers generally, that they have taken the Store house lately occupied by James Penny, No. 5, Main Street, immediately opposite the Court house door, and are now receiving a very large and well selected stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Selected by both partners, in Philadelphia and New York, and by their themselves that, from their long experience in the mercantile business, and having purchased their Goods mostly for Cash, they will be enabled to sell remarkably low for cash, or to good customers, on the usual time.

THEIR STOCK CONSISTS, IN PART, OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

Wool-dyed Black, Blue, and Fancy colored CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, of the finest the city could furnish;
Plain and Figured Satins, Toinett, Mersailles, and other Fancy Vestings, and a great variety of Goods for men and boys' Summer Wear;

Embroidery, such as Capes, Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Boys' Children's Dresses;
Thread Lisle and Mantillo Laces, and Thread and Muslin Insertings and Edgings, a splendid assortment;

Pompadour, Mohair and Twisted Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs, a great variety and some very superior;

Mouslin De Laine, Pon De Cherry, Chally and Challiatta, Plain Figured Satins, Gro De Grains, Poul De Soi, Gro De Paris and Verita Lutestring Silks, Fancy Colors and Black;

Black and White Half Plain, Ribbed and Derby Ribbed Hoes and Half Hoes;

Ladies' and Gents' White, Black and Fancy Kid, Hos-

kin, Silk, Thread and Lisle Gloves, Table Linens,

Toweling Diapers and Satin-Faced Table Cloths, a great variety;

Super Kid and Lasting Shoes and Boots, for Ladies; Colored and Black Satin Gaiter Boots, for Ladies, a new article;

Misses and Children's Shoes;

Men and Boys' Fine Boots and Shoes, very superior articles in that line;

Looking Glasses, Fine Cutlery and Fine Plated Castors and Tea Trays;

Carpeting, Hearth Rugs and Door Mats.

It is unnecessary to enumerate further, as we pledge ourselves to keep a full stock of all desirable Goods, and we will sell, either RETAIL or WHOLESALE, as low as any house in the Western Country.

We wish purchasers to call and examine for themselves before buying.

D. M. CRAIG,
E. W. CRAIG.

Lexington, March 21, 1839, 12-4t.

CASH FOR HEMP.

THE highest market price will be paid for good clean Hemp, by

MONTMOLIN & CORNWALL.

Lexington, February 7, 1839. 6t

SPRING DRY GOODS.

KENNARD & MILTON,
No. 3, Main Street.

WOULD inform their customers and purchasers generally, that they are now receiving their stock of

SPRING GOODS

Selected with great care from latest arrivals in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are prepared to supply those wishing to purchase, either by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at as low prices as any house in the city.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES IN PART:
CLOTHS—Blue, Woolen-dyed Black, Invisible, Polish and Rifle Green, Golden Olive, Brown, Mixed and other colors.

CASSIMERES—Ribbed Striped, Buckskin, Blue, Wool-dyed Black, and other fancy colors.

VESTINGS—English Satin Figured and Plain, Toinett, Welting, Mersailles, and other Vestings.

French Embroidery—A splendid assortment of Lace Trimmed and Ruffled Capes, Collars, Cuffs, Caps, Edging and inserting.

Shawls—5-4 6-4 and 7-4 Camels Hair, Cashmere, Thibet, Satin Plaid, Net and Hainani.

English Thread Laces, Edgings and Insertings.

Muslin De Laine, Pon De Cherry, French Lawns, Chintz, Challas, Cambrics, Jaconets, Swiss Muslins, Plaid, Striped and Figured Swiss and Jaconet, Curtain Muslins, &c.

Silks—5-8 3-4 4-5 4-4, and 6-4 Black Italian Lutestring, Dro de Rine, Pol de Soux, Gro. de. Nap. Serge, Satin, Imperials, and 4-4 Satins, assorted colors.

Hosiery—Plain English, Black and white embroidered, Darby Ribbed, Plenie, Lyste, Thread, English and Swiss Cotton, Boy's and Misses' Black, White and Colored.

Gloves—Gentlemen's and Ladies' Kid, Beaver, Silk, Black, White and Colored, Mohair, Black and White, Picnics, Black, White and colored, Cotton, Lyste, Thread and Cotton Gloves.

Linens—4-4 Super and Extra Super Irish Linens, 5-4, 6-4, 10-4, and 12-4 Irish and Barnsley Sheetings, 3-4, 4-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4 and 12-4 Irish and Barnsley, Common and Damask Table Diapers, Hucobac, Birds-eye and Common toweling Diapers, Napkins, Long Lawns, Drillings, Real India Grass Cloth, Brown and White Linen Cambric and Cambric Handkerchiefs.

CARPETINGS.
12 Pieces Extra Brussels.
15 " Super Scotch.
15 " Extra Super Scotch.
3 " Imperial and Damask,
5 " Venetian Striped,
2 " Oil Floor Cloth, 12 feet wide by 45 long,
Which we will cut to fit any size passage or room.
10 pieces Straw Carpeting, 6-4;
A great variety of London Tuft RUGGS,
Brussels and Wilton Rugs, low priced and fine,
Now on hand, and we expect in a short time an additional lot, purchased by sample, and expected in a few weeks.

In Carpeting we shall continue to keep a heavy stock, and solicit a call from those wishing to purchase, previous to making their selections.

1400 Pieces PAPER HANGINGS.
To Wholesale Customers we would say, our goods; purchased by the Package, of first hands and importers is uncommonly large, and will be sold at our usual low prices by the piece.

Call and examine. KENNARD & MILTON.
P. S. BOOTS and SHOES, for gentlemen and Boys, Kid, Morocco, and Lasting Shoes for Ladies.
Together with a large lot for Children and Misses of every description.
K. & M.
Lexington March 21-12

FOR SALE.

A BLAK WOMAN, about 35 or 40 years old. She Cooks, Washes, &c.—apply to the Editor of this paper.
Lexington, March 21—12-4t.

SUGAR—SUGAR.

I have 26 HHDS. of first rate N. O. SUGAR, which I will sell either by the Hoghead or BARREL, on better terms than any can be had in the city. Persons wishing to purchase will please call on James Penny or R. Long, who will show it to them at the Rail Road Office.
WILLIAM BRYAN.
Lex March 7—10-3t.

PINE-APPLE CHEESE.

A FEW BOXES, very superior, will be sold by the Box or retail.
B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
Lex. March 12, 1839—11-4t.

FRESH GROCERIES.

THE undersigned are now receiving, direct from N. Orleans, 60 HHds. prime Sugar;
130 Sacks Rio, Havana and Java Coffee;
80 Boxes Halves and Qrs. M. R. Raisins;
20 Qr. Casks Sweet Malaga Wine;
25 Brls. Lf. Sugar;
Together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at the lowest rates.

CARTY & COOK,
No. 16, corner of south upper and water sts.
Lex March 12—11-4t Int. & Obsr. insert.

MISS WILLIAMS

PROPOSES TO GIVE

LESSONS ON THE PIANO-FORTE,

AND IN SINGING,

In the City of Lexington, and is now prepared to receive pupils, at Mr. E. NOBLE'S, (the house formerly occupied by Col. J. DUNHAM.)

Miss W. is permitted to refer to the following gentlemen:
Dr. B. F. HALL, } Lexington.
Dr. CHURCH,
HENRY JOHNSON, Esq., }
D. S. BURNET, President Bacon College, } Georgetown.
JAMES ROBINSON, Esq., }
Lex. March 12—11-3t. Int. insert.

NEW GOODS,

FOR RETAIL EXCLUSIVELY,

AT HIGGINS, COCHRAN'S & CO.

No. 13, West Main street.

WE are now receiving our SPRING SUPPLIES

OF GOODS, selected with great care, by one of the firm, from the latest arrivals in the Eastern Markets, comprising

British, French, India and American

DRY GOODS,

IN EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE.

Which, for the better accommodation of our friends and customers, have been selected for RETAILING EXCLUSIVELY, and we flatter ourselves we have it now in our power to show them more Goods and better style, than we have for the last two years. We will continue to receive

ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK,

Selected by one of our young men, remaining in the Eastern cities, which will enable us to offer equal inducements with any house importing to our market.—Soliciting an early call, we assure them no pains will be spared to accommodate.

Our stock of CARPETS, MATTING and WALL PAPER is unusually large, and Patterns entirely new.

N. B. We will receive COMMON COARSE WOOL in exchange for Goods, or on accounts.

H. C. & Co.
Lexington, March 7, 1839—10—2m.

FLOUR. A fresh supply of superior FLOUR, man-

ufactured at the Mills of Mr. G. Weir, just received. Also a small lot of very fine FLOUR, man-

ufactured by Mr. Howard, for sale at a reduced price.

BEN F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lexington, March 21—12.

CLOVER SEED, just received on consignment,

and for sale by

MONTMOLIN & CORNWALL.

Lex March 7—10-3t

THE TEXAN EMIGRANT.

NARRATING his Travels and Adventures, and exhibiting a correct Map of the Country; describing Climate, Soil and Productions, Rivers, Bays, Harbours, Towns, Laws; Education, Morals, Usages and Customs of the inhabitants, together with the causes of the Revolution, the operations of the contending armies, and embracing a condensed statement of interesting events from the first European settlement in 1692, to the meeting of the Third Congress, which convened at the City of Houston, on the first Monday of November from the Constitution; the Land, Revenue and Tax Laws, and a Price Current of such commodities as are in general demand.

BY COL. EDWARD STIFF.

The above work will be printed on good paper, handsomely bound, will contain about 200 pages close print, and will be delivered to subscribers for \$1 50 cents, payable on delivery. Any person is authorized to act as agent for the work, who will interest himself in obtaining subscribers, a list of which must be forwarded to New York by the 1st of July, and all such agents will be remunerated by a commission of 20 per cent. Relying on the proverbial liberality of editors and publishers, they are requested to publish this prospectus and address for one month, and forward the papers containing the same to the address of the undersigned at New York City, and they may receive payment in Books, at 25 per cent. discount, or in cash, at their option.

EDWARD STIFF.

AUTHOR'S ADDRESS.

Since the days of Christopher Columbus, North and South America have been theatres of mighty and important events, and it is well for mankind to review from time to time, the gradual changes that are unceasingly occurring in the political and social condition, which not only profitably call to mind the excessive alterations in his own temporal and physical condition, to the final dissolution of his body, and his entrance on a more even field of the most absorbing interest.

At the eventful period of the discovery of America, the whole continent was inhabited by numerous tribes of Red men of the forest and prairie, who were destitute of the arts and sciences which characterize the present age; but some improvement had been made, and among the numerous family of nations, the Mexicans stood foremost in wealth and improvement, and it was their riches, much of which consisted of the precious metals, which first enticed the cupidity of Spanish invaders, who eventually subjugated them to the most grievous and humiliating bondage.

The history of the rapine and murders committed in this far country, by Cortes and his successors, would be a large volume, and it is not the purpose of the writer to more than briefly allude to them, in marking the progress of events, in a section of America contiguous to and at that time part and parcel of what is now denominated the Republic of Texas.

Americans, in common with the friends of freedom every where, must always view with feelings of lively interest, efforts which are made to spread the influence of institutions similar to our own, and such efforts receive an additional importance, when emanating from a people both kindred and kindred blood. The present position of Texas, when taken in connection with her former history and prospective career, is worthy of the profoundest reflection of the statesman and politician, and while the forthcoming volume will furnish lights to guide in researches, the Christian and Philanthropist in every clime, will find ample materials full of instruction.

In pursuit of such materials, his labours have been unremitting, and he persuades himself that he has been treated by a laudable ambition; the country of which he treats being the centre of attraction, the information which he has embodied within its pages, the country of which he is perfectly convinced that a work of the kind is much needed, as well for purposes above mentioned, and to furnish the Texan emigrant a safe guide in conducting him to favorable locations and in a cheap way acquainting him with every thing he desires to know, as to present Texas with all its advantages and disadvantages, and thus enable those who think of a removal, to knowingly decide whether it is advisable to seek a home in that country or not.

Of the causes that have contributed to the production of this work, the undersigned desires here frankly to speak; not that he is vainly ambitious of notoriety,—had Providence so decreed, he would have by far preferred the quiet walks of private life; but the circumstances are such, that a sacred regard to the reputation of himself and family forbids silence.

There is a tide in the affairs of men, and the 14th day of June, 1838, had brought forth a crisis in his—The honest but mistaken opinions of some, and the envious malignity of others, had done their work. It was a period of gloom and misery. Personal misfortunes, and the desertion of friends in whom he had confided, had placed him in a most painful situation, and in view of which to remain where he was, the undersigned could discover not one glimmer of hope. Two small and loving sons bound him to life, and his duty to them compelled him to leave their embraces for a time, and seek in the wide world, the materials for their honorable support, and the means to relieve himself from burthens that would there have weighed him down.

His resolution was lastly taken, and a clock found him rolling out of Baltimore, in bidding adieu to which, he humbly called upon God to witness the dire necessity and the integrity of his intentions, and invoked the spirit of the chosen partner of his bosom, whose remains repose in view of the noble monuments which grace that famous city, to guard our orphan children during his pilgrimage, to crown his efforts with success and hasten his return.

Prospectus of the Metropolis,

A Tri-weekly Newspaper, published at the City of Washington, at Five dollars per annum, in advance.

T. J. SMITH, Editor.

The undersigned has commenced the publication of a Democratic newspaper at the political capital of the General Government, bearing the above title. He is aware that some persons will say, the premises are already occupied, and there is no use for another advocate of Democracy at the seat of the National Government. With due deference to the opinions of all such, he will say, that he believes the crisis demands as many such advocates as can be brought into the field. At present there is not one Democratic paper in the Union to every three Whig papers, which is in itself a strong argument in favor of the necessity of such a paper. He will proceed to give the general features of our professions of political faith, relying with confidence on the liberality and patriotism of those in whose cause we have embarked our capital and our time, for liberal patronage.

As an exponent of the practical principles of our party, we shall discuss the leading measures of policy of the contending parties, and show in what consists the difference between the Democracy and their opponents, whether Federalists, or whatever other banner they may choose to fight under. Assuming for the Democracy the broad principle, "that the end of society is the public good, and the institution of government is to secure to every individual the enjoyment of his rights,"—that the rights of man in society are liberty, equality, security of person and property, we shall treat every scheme to change this condition of things as antagonistic to the public welfare and dangerous to the public liberty. We believe that much of the legislation of the present day is radically wrong, because calculated if not designed, to make "the rich richer and the poor poorer," the leading object being professedly to protect commerce, which already has the power of regulating and ruling every other pursuit and profession, and is fast assuming the right to control the operations of Government itself. The opposition to our enemies—knowing the present and foreseeing the prospective influence which commerce must necessarily exercise over any and every other power in the Government, have already secured that influence with a view to their own aggrandizement, and hence their extraordinary and unceasing efforts—their frauds and corruptions, to give the commercial influence perpetuity. Banks are but the hand-maidens of commerce, and go to make up the full measure of its present vast but still increasing power, which is to be used to put down Democracy and put up Whiggery, and then to reap up such privileged orders as the money aristocracy of the country want. Commerce, even connected with Banks, when in the pursuit of its LEGITIMATE ENDS, should be cherished as the germ of our national prosperity, the nucleus around which it reigns, but when perverted as an instrument to be used by men inimical to our free institutions—when prostituted to the vile purposes of political demagogues, with a view to bring Republican Government into disrepute, if not to destroy it—then we say, rather than it should be thus used, "PERISH COMMERCE!"

In addition to these general objects, in which may be included an occasional resort to first principles, when the philosophy of Government will be discussed as a science; we shall keep our readers advised of all the interesting current events of the day, as we receive them from various sources; and during session of Congress will furnish an early and correct, though brief daily abstract of the doings of that body. And while we give notice that our paper is mainly to be occupied with politics, we promise not to lose sight of the wishes of a respectable portion of newspaper readers, who always expect to find a portion of periodical miscellany, or light reading.

We are the uncompromising opponents of Bank monopolies, or monopolies of any and every kind; of Abolitionism and political Anti-masonry; and of every species of fanaticism which attempts to connect itself, or identify itself with, the political institutions of the country. We believe a crisis has arisen which is to test the perpetuity of our Republican government, and that it behooves every Democrat to buckle on the armor of his country's defence—to take up the weapons of political warfare, which rest by all the means of political discussion, of appeals to the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and by a prompt resort to the ballot-box, not only the insidious approaches of the enemies of Democracy, in the form of monopolies, but the giant strides of the enemies of the Union of the States, who are laboring for a severance of the Union by Abolitionianism.

It is for these purposes we cast our anchor forth amid the rolling waves of political discussion, and until we sail to the breeze of political elements. It will be seen we have a higher object in view than the mere making of pennies; we wish to give light to that part of the Democracy which possess the nerve upon which we mainly rely for the triumph and perpetuation of our principles—that great and vigorous arm of the national defence in time of war—of national prosperity in time of peace—the contemned and ridiculed "Democracy of numbers." We wish to throw abroad among this part of the community—a class entered at by the Whig leaders, because of their unpretending demeanor—the lights of political truth—to give them the practical illustrations of political experience, past and present—to contribute our mite to stamp their character with the only true dignity in a republic like ours—the dignity which belongs to the cultivated mind—which make the humble day laborer the superior of the dignitary who rolls in his carriage and four, with nothing to give him importance but his money. In the fulfillment of these intentions, we shall manifest our character and conduct of modern Whiggery, expose its shallow devices to delude and impose upon the credulity of the people, strip it of its borrowed plumage, and from time to time show it off in its true colors. From this disagreeable part of our duty, we shall turn to the more pleasing task of showing in what consist the great and glorious principles for which we as a party contend, and the means of establishing these principles, on an imperishable foundation. These are our objects and intentions in giving existence to this paper, and we doubt not but they will meet a hearty response in the good wishes of every Democrat.

TERMS.

This paper will be printed on a super imperial sheet, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at the following rates, in advance:

For one year, \$5; for six months \$3; for three months \$1.50; one month 50 cents; one week 12¢.

Twenty per cent will be added to all yearly and monthly subscribers who do not pay in advance.

No paper will be sent out of the District until the subscription is paid, or a reference given to some person in the city known to the publisher.

Subscriptions will also be taken for a WEEKLY PAPER, to contain the original matter of the tri-weekly paper, at \$2.50 per annum, in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. The same rule to be applied to the tri-weekly. If the weekly paper should not receive a sufficient subscription to justify its publication, then the tri-weekly will be sent to the amount subscribed to the weekly.

Early returns of subscription papers are earnestly desired, as the expense of publication in this city is very heavy.

F. S. MYER.

Washington City, Dec. 10, 1838.

TO RENT.

40 ACRES of good corn ground for rent, on the Georgetown road, one mile and a half from Lexington. Jan. 17, 1839, 2-1d.

SALLY GRAVES.

TO PRINTERS.

THE Proprietor of the establishment of the Covington Free Press, wishing to engage in other business, will sell the establishment, if application is made previous to the first of March next—after which time, if not sold, it will no longer be for sale. The materials are all in good condition—the patronage extensive and rapidly increasing—the location healthy and pleasant—a growing and enterprising population, and we think an excellent opening for any one wishing to engage in the publication of a paper. The proprietor has no other object in selling than a desire to relinquish the business entirely. For further particulars, address E. R. Bartleson, Covington, Kentucky.

Editors of newspapers in Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana will confer a favor by publishing or noticing the foregoing.

Venetian Blinds and Mattresses.

IN addition to my CABINET FURNITURE, I am now prepared to fill all orders for VENETIAN BLINDS and MATTRESSES. Persons wanting articles of this kind will do well to call before they buy elsewhere.

HORACE E. DIMICK,

January 3, 1838 1-1d No. 15, Hunt's Row.

Plough Making & Black-smithing.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. William Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on short notice. THE PLOUGH-MAKING Business will be continued in all its branches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and dispatch.

WM. P. BROWNING,

JOHN HEADLEY,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

BROWNING & HEADLEY.

N. B. We wish to employ a first-rate Plough-Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also—2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended. Lex Sep 7.—53-1d

B. & H.

THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, 1839.

By S. D. McClellan, is this day published, and for sale at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette. It contains The Sun and Moon's rising and setting—the Sun's declination—the day's length—the time of the Sun's being on the meridian, according to a well regulated clock—the moon's place in the Zodiac—and the government of man's body—figures of all the constellations of the Zodiac, with descriptions of earth—times of the Southern of the principal fixed Stars and Constellations—the rising and setting of the Planets—descriptions of the Planets, and directions in what part of the heavens to look for them, and what time in the year 1839—Explanations of the Dominical letter, Epact, Golden Number, &c.—Latitudes and Longitudes of nearly all the towns and villages in Kentucky—times for holding all the Courts in Kentucky—Statistical and other important matter, &c. &c. The contents will show the great advantage of this Almanac over all others offered for sale in Kentucky.

DAN. BRADFORD, editor of the Kentucky Gazette, is sole proprietor. Orders, accompanied with the cash, will be thankfully received and executed. Such of our brethren as will give the above a few insertions, shall have the same reciprocated on application; and we should be glad to receive their orders for such number of Almanacs as may be necessary to supply their subscribers. Nov. 1. 1838.

E. Perkins's Tavern, Corner of Water and Mulberry-Streets.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the stand, formerly occupied by David Megowan, and more recently by Wm. Stoops, at the corner of Water and Mulberry streets, opposite the upper end of the Market House, and hopes by attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED. TABLE GOOD, BED ROOMS COMFORTABLE, HORSES WELL ATTENDED TO; And being well known himself through the State, he will not here make promises, but trusts that his endeavors to please will be crowned with success.

DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS well accommodated, on reasonable terms.

E. PERKINS.

N. B. I would inform the public that I am prepared with SCALES FOR WEIGHING WAGONS and THEIR CONTENTS, where I will be happy to wait on those having weighing to be done.

E. PERKINS.

Lexington, Nov 29, 1838—481

Farm for Sale. DR. JOHN BROWNE, will sell his farm, situated on the Curd's Road, within five miles of Lexington. It contains 444 ACRES OF LAND, Half of which is cleared—the other half is well supplied with timber, and set in blue grass. It has a new Brick house on it, with abundance of never failing water in every field. There is no more desirable Crock or Hemp farm. Terms to suit the purchaser.

JOHN BROWNE.

Dec 12, 1838 50-3m

GOELICKE'S Matchless Sanative!

DANIEL BRADFORD, TAKES pleasure in announcing to the afflicted, that he has at length received a consignment of this invaluable Medicine, which can be had at his Office, No. 23, Main Street.

Price \$3.50 per bottle. Nov. 29.

DOCTOR S. W. KILPATRICK,

HAS located himself on the Tates Creek road, where he crosses East Hickman, about 8 miles from Lexington, where he tenders his services as a

Practitioner of Medicine, More particularly in Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

Lexington, Feb. 7, 1839. 6-1d.

Prentiss' Pile Ointment.

THIS invaluable preparation has cured thousands; and even in those deplorable cases of long standing, judged by the Faculty to be incurable, a single bottle will afford the most surprising benefit, and yield the patient a degree of comfort to which he has been a stranger. No family ought to be without this remedy, for it will effect a radical and speedy cure in all cases, if resorted to in the commencement of the disease.

Sold by D. BRADFORD, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington, Ky.

Valuable and Tried Patent Medicines.

TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SASSAPARILLA;

SUPERIOR to any other preparation of the kind in use, and recommended by the highest testimonials as a remedy in all Scrofulous, Rheumatic and Syphilitic diseases, Catarrhs of the Bladder, &c.

BLOODGOOD'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH;

A specific in Dyspepsia and all disorders of the digestive organs, and a general restorative in weak and debilitated habits, caused by previous disease of the stomach and bowels.

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT;

An invaluable remedy for Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, &c.

MONTAGUE'S BALM;

A cure for the Tooth Ache, and a preventative of decay in the teeth.

A supply of the above mentioned Medicines kept always on hand and for sale by S. C. TROTTER, At his Drug Store, Cheap-side, Lex., Ky. And at the Drug Store of Geo. W. Norton, Main-st. August 2, 1837 21-1d.

September 20, 1838.

THE undersigned very respectfully informs his friend and the public generally, that he has purchased the ENTIRE STOCK OF GROCERIES of M. B. MORRISON. At the same stand he will always keep a fresh and good assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES. He has on hand at present, a large quantity of SUGAR, CORN, TEAS, LIQUORS, &c. which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

SAMUEL C. TROTTER. N. B. I wish to sell my DRUG and CHEMICAL STORE, on Cheap-side. The Stock is worth between 3 and \$4,000. Any person that wants an establishment of the kind, will do well to apply early, as I will give a bargain, and make the payments easy.

S. C. TROTTER.

Lexington, Sept. 20, 1838 38-1d

SPUN COTTON, WARRANTED of the very best quality, of any size, from 500 to 1000, will be given in exchange for any quantity of GOOD CORN and WHEAT, say from one bushel up, to suit the convenience of the farmer. I will, likewise, give CASH FOR WHEAT.

A. CALDWELL.

August 23, 1838 34-1d

CORDIALS. A few Cases Mariskine and Martine Cordials, a very fine article, sold by the case or retail.

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lex March 12, 1839—11-1d

JAVA COFFEE. A small lot old government picked.

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lex March 12, 1839—11-1d

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

R. OWENS would most respectfully inform the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he is now receiving, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of DOUBLE SOLE FRENCH BOOTS—and also a large lot of CORK suitable for manufacturing Cork Sole Boots and Shoes. Also, a large assortment of coarse Men's and Children's Brogans, all of which he will sell as low for Cash, as any other house in the city. He invites the public to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident they cannot be surpassed.

RICHARD OWENS,

Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel.

N. B. In addition to his Eastern and French work, he would inform the public that every description of BOOTS and SHOES are manufactured on the shortest notice and most favorable terms.

Lexington, Dec 13, 1838—50-1d

DR. CROSS

HAVING permanently settled himself in Lexington, he offers his professional services to his citizens and the farmers in its vicinity. Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse, next door to Gen. Combs' office.

July 19, 1837 22-1d

LOTTERIES UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF D. S. GREGORY & CO.

Prompt, Punctual and Persevering!

GREAT, GRAND & GLORIOUS!

MARCH.

Remittances from all parts of the Union can now be rendered available without sacrifice—the consequence of which is, that we are enabled to place before our readers a wonderfully extended series of Schemes for the months of March and April. There will be drawn during the next two months the following "ne plus ultra" of Lotteries, viz.

ONE CAPITAL OF \$80,000! 10 of \$30,000! 20 of \$20,000! 10 of \$10,000! &c. &c.

S. J. SYLVESTER begs attention to the undermentioned Schemes for March, as well as to the Extra-Reporter, (containing full particulars of the Mammoth Lottery, Capital \$80,000! &c. &c. to be drawn on the 20th of April next) which will be duly forwarded to all his correspondents.

S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway, & 22 Wall-st. N. Y. and to solicit early application to ensure attention to orders.

GRAND SCHEME!

50,000 DOLLARS.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.

Class 1, for 1839, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, March 16,—75 numbers, 11 drawn ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of—\$50,000, 10 Prizes of—\$1,350, 20 " 20,000, 50 " 1,000, 1 " 10,000, 30 " 750, 1 " 7,500, 30 " 500, 1 " 6,000, 60 " 300, 2 " 2,500, 60 " 250, 5 " 2,000, 64 " 200, 5 " 1,500, 136 " 100.

Tickets Ten Dollars—Shares in proportion. A certificate of package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for only \$140.

THE HOLDER OF THE CAPITAL WILL RECEIVE \$30,000 NET!

Virginia Pile Lottery.

Endowing the Leesburg Academy and for other purposes. Class 2, for 1839. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. March 23, 1839.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$35,295, 40 Prizes of \$2,000, 12,000, 60 " 250, 7,000, 60 " 100, 5,525, 122 " 150.

Tickets only \$10. A certificate of a Package of 26 whole tickets will be sent for \$140 Shares in proportion.

Virginia Wellbury Lottery.

Class 2, for 1839. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. March 30—75 numbers, 12 ballots.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of—\$30,000, 1 Prize of—\$2,000, 10,000, 50 " 1,000, 6,000, 20 " 500, 3,140, 20 " 300, 3,000, 133 " 100, 2,500, 136 " 100.

Tickets Ten Dollars. Shares in proportion. A certificate of package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for only \$130—Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway, & 22 Wall street, N. Y.

JABEZ BEACH,

At his Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHES, CHARIOTS, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufacturers at New-Ark, free of commission.

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1838—55-1d

Great Excitement in Boston!

TREMBLING AMONG THE MEDICAL FACULTY! We learn that the distinguished Dr. Watson, 375 Washington street, and Dr. S. C. Hewett, the celebrated Bone-setter, 297 Washington street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of Goelick's Matchless Sanative in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the general Agent of this great medical medicine, permission to refer to them through the public journals. It is with pleasure, we notice such acts of disinterested benevolence, and this noble generosity of Dr. Watson and Dr. Hewett, is the genuine philanthropy.

We understand, Dr. Watson is of the opinion, that as the Sanative has created such a tremendous excitement among the Medical Faculty, it must be something extraordinary and far superior to the common nostrums of the day—and there cannot be a doubt, but when the virtues of this great specific shall be duly appreciated by Physicians, they will frankly acknowledge it to be the most valuable addition which has been made to the Materia Medica since the days of Hippocrates.

We further learn that the general Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow-citizens to Dr. Hewett, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cases as we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with "LUMBAR ANGES"—and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. H.'s usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative; she did so, and before taking one phial, was entirely cured and not a vestige of her disease remained. Another: A gentleman, aged 45, pronounced by all who knew him to be a "Confirmed Consumptive," was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his daily business as usual!

We think the open and candid course pursued by Dr. Watson and Dr. Hewett, richly entitles them to the lasting gratitude of the public—although they may have the whole phalanx of the Medical Faculty pouncing upon them.

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative?

Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1838.

Dr. Rowland—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was afflicted with a confirmed Consumption, pronounced PAST ANY RELIEF and confined to his room—he had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle, and says his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and imputes the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others who have taken it make similar statements.

Yours respectfully, &c.

THOS. M. BENDER.

Orland Post Office, Maine, March 30, 1838.

Dear Sir—The Matchless Sanative has had a wonderful effect in several cases in this town. I sold a phial to a man who had been sick with Consumptive and Rheumatic complaints for 4 or 5 years, and who was unable to dress himself when he commenced taking it. He has recently sent me word that he felt quite well, could dress himself without any trouble, and thinks he shall wholly recover. Yours, in haste,

R. TRUSSELL, P. M.

Rush P. Office, Monroe Co. N. Y.,

March 14, 1838.

Dear Sir—In 48 hours after I received the package of Sanative, I sold all of it—and have come to the conclusion that it must be all that is recommended to be. It is sufficient to say, that the benefit derived from a short use of it, has convinced the most prejudiced of its utility. The enclosed money you will pass to my account, and I wish you to send me more of the Sanative as soon as convenient. Respectfully, &c.

JOHN B. CROSBY, P. M.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

Dear Sir—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial—and one case in particular, in which it performed a wonder. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer. Yours truly,

THOS. G. FARNSWORTH.

Cornwall Post Office, Vt. April 6, 1838.

Dear Sir—The Matchless Sanative is very highly esteemed in this quarter, and is getting into general use. Yours, &c.

SAMUEL EVERTS, P. M.

Westfield P. Office, N. Y. Feb. 16, 1838.

Dear Sir—Several pressing cases demand the Sanative at whatever expense it can be sent to me. It has effected some astonishing cures already, and I cannot wait for the package you say is on the way. I wish you would send me half a dozen phials by Mail, and I will put the extra price of postage on the Sanative. Don't fail to send by the mail, as it will come by weight at \$1 per ounce as postage, and I shall expect it in 13 days from date.

Yours, &c.

ORRIS NICHOLS, P. M.

Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838.

Dear Sir—My daughter, who had a distressing cough, and raised a great deal of matter, was afflicted with palpitation of the heart, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now WELL. Others also bear testimony to its good effects.

Yours respectfully,

C. R. COMSTOCK

Plymouth, Mass. Feb. 6, 1838.

Dear Sir—I have abundance of matter to tell you concerning the Sanative, where it has performed cures when those who have bought it, had scarcely any faith in its efficacy. We have one person now able to attend to her domestic concerns, who was at the time she commenced taking it, confined to her chamber and prostrate on her bed. I will tell you more when I see you.

Respectfully, &c.

ISAAC B. RICH.

Beaver Post Office, Pa. March 1, 1838.

Dear Sir—Since I last wrote you, I have seen several persons who have been using the Sanative, and in every case it has proved itself worthy the name it bears. A young man, Robert Melhery had been wasting away in a protracted consumption for the last two years—and by using this medicine about six weeks, his cough, pains, &c. left him entirely, and he is now so well as to be about his ordinary business.

Indeed, sir, from the rapidity of the sales, the value of the Sanative may be safely determined. I am wholly out, have daily calls for it, and wish you would forward me more as soon as possible. Yours, &c.

A. LOGAN, P. M.

From the Postmaster of Claremont, N. H.

The above powerful and invaluable medicine is doing wonders in this section of the country, as well as in others. Applications for it have been made in various places in this vicinity. A young lady in this town has been restored from a consumption and confirmed in health by the use of it—No mistake. She had been visited by various physicians, but all to no purpose. One phial of this medicine produced the long desired effect. A few more bottles of this efficacious medicine may be found at the Post Office if applied for soon.

J. NYE.

Sole Agent for Claremont.

Claremont, April 27, 1838.

From Timothy George, Esq., Orrington, Me. "My wife has been considered of a consumptive habit for two years, attended with a severe cough, but has at last generally attended to her domestic concerns under a severe attack of last winter, when she had a sudden and severe attack of pain in her side, and distressed for breath. I immediately called upon one of our best Physicians, who attended carefully upon her, and I was satisfied with his treatment of her case, though her distress was partially alleviated, there was no hope of her recovery, her Doctor told her that she had the consumption, and that her LEFT LUNG WAS PARTIALLY CONSUMED, and seemed to despair of her recovery, as well as myself, we calculated that she could not continue but a short time, he left her nothing but sleeping powder to command her rest, when providentially I fell in with those Sanative Drops, and though she was altogether faithless the first drop she took gave her some relief, she continued taking them exactly according to the directions, her appetite was soon restored to a child's appetite, and she continued gradually to recover so that I do not know but

her health is now as good as it has been since we were married, my ten years.

N. B. She took about one and one half bottles when she called herself well. TIMOTHY GEORGE.

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